

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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## UNITED STATES.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

#### *Influenza and allied diseases.*

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Week ended March 1. Influenza caused 6 deaths.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Week ended March 1. Acute lung diseases prevail.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Week ended February 22. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 57 deaths; bronchitis, 8; pneumonia, 44; and influenza, 2.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Week ended March 1. Pneumonia caused 62 deaths; phthisis pulmonalis, 47; and bronchitis, 26.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Week ended March 1. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 32 deaths; pneumonia, 32; and bronchitis, 2.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Week ended March 1. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 15 deaths; bronchitis, 10; and pneumonia, 18.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Week ended February 22. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 15 deaths; bronchitis, 3; pneumonia, 10; and influenza, 1.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Week ended February 8. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 15 deaths; pneumonia and congestion of lungs, 23; and bronchitis, 8.

Week ended February 15. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 7 deaths; bronchitis, 6; and pneumonia and congestion of lungs, 22.

DENVER, COLO.—Week ended February 28. Influenza, phthisis pulmonalis, and pneumonia prevail.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Week ended March 1. A decrease in respiratory diseases and slight increase in zymotic diseases.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Week ended February 20. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 1 death; pneumonia, 3; and influenza, 1.

Week ended February 27. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 1 death; and pneumonia, 1.

KEOKUK, IOWA.—Week ended February 22. Influenza has practically disappeared.

*Reports of States, and Yearly and Monthly Reports of Cities.*

**CALIFORNIA**—*National legislation requested regarding leprosy.*—At a regular meeting of the State board of health of the State of California, held at Sacramento, Cal., January 11, 1890, it was—

*Resolved*, That the California State board of health recommend that the Congress of the United States do enact a statute—1st. That no person affected with leprosy should be permitted to enter the United States. 2d. That every person immigrating to the United States from any place where leprosy prevails shall procure a certificate from a competent physician, properly attested by some United States consul or health officer, certifying that he or she is not affected with leprosy, is not a descendant from a leprous family, and has no relations in the co-lateral line who are lepers. 3d. That every immigrant coming to the United States who has sojourned or resided where leprosy prevails shall be reported to the board of health of the State of his destination, so that he may, during his residence in the United States, be inspected not less than twice each year by some competent physician or person appointed by the health authorities of the place wherein he resides for a period of ten years. 4th. That the penalty for the violation of the first two sections of this statute shall be the immediate return of such person to the place from whence he or she came.

*Resolved*, That the California Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, earnestly requested to vote for the enactment of such a statute, and that the secretary of this board be instructed to furnish said Congressmen a copy of these resolutions, duly signed by the president and attested by the secretary.

**MICHIGAN**.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 59 observers, indicate that for the week ended February 22 measles, consumption of lungs, and inflammation of kidney increased, and that typho-malarial fever, diphtheria, inflammation of bowels, cholera morbus, typhoid fever, and pneumonia decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported at 26 places; scarlet fever at 31 places; enteric fever at 13 places. Measles increased by 129 per cent., and was reported at 32 places. Small-pox, 1 case each at Big Rapids and Grand Rapids.

**NEW JERSEY**—*Hudson County*.—Month of January, 1890. Population, 292,734. Total deaths, 889, including measles, 2; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 41; whooping-cough, 9; enteric fever, 27.

Phthisis pulmonalis caused 106 deaths; bronchitis, 53; and pneumonia, 236.

**TENNESSEE**.—Month of January, 1890. Reports to the State board of health, Nashville, from 6 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 222,451, show a total of 359 deaths, including diphtheria and croup, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; and whooping-cough, 2.

Phthisis pulmonalis caused 63 deaths and acute lung diseases 64.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

## FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

**GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.***—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended February 8 corresponded to an annual rate of 23.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,715,559. The lowest rate was recorded in Leicester, viz, 16.6, and the highest in Bristol, viz, 34.8 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 5 deaths in Salford, 4 in Manchester, 2 in Liverpool, 2 in Bolton, and 2 in Portsmouth.

*London.*—One thousand seven hundred and forty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 8; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 24; whooping-cough, 91; enteric fever, 2; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 4. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 485 deaths. In greater London 2,228 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 20.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 9; diphtheria, 8; whooping-cough, 29.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 15, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 41.2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Waterford, viz, 16.2, and the highest in Limerick, viz, 52.6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 256 deaths were registered, including measles, 5; enteric fever, 5; whooping-cough, 1; and influenza, 7.

**AUSTRIA—*Trieste.***—February 8, 1890. The United States consul, James F. Hartigan, M. D., transmits the following:

The epidemic which has been so general throughout Europe and America, after flourishing here two months, has now about subsided. Schools have been closed and theatrical performances and religious services suspended. It combined more of the characteristics of dengue than influenza in this section and along the Mediterranean. The resulting prostration and atony, especially of the respiratory organs, would seem to have led to the largely increased mortality, chiefly among those who exposed themselves to the weather too soon after an attack.

**SPAIN—*Cadiz.***—The United States consul writes, under date of January 31, 1890:

I have the honor to hand you herewith, in addition to the regular weekly sanitary report, a resumé of the sanitary statistics of this province for December, 1889. This summary, of which I inclose original and translation, is generally published at the end of the month following the one for which it was made.



It seems strange that the deaths should exceed the births, yet such is the showing made by the reports issued since I came to Cadiz.

Total number of births, 1,298. Total deaths, 1,329, including small-pox, 30; measles, 14; sore throat and diphtheria, 89; whooping-cough, 7; enteric fever, 25; puerperal fever, 19; intermittent fever, 28; dysentery, 11; syphilis, 3; carbuncle, 2; hydrophobia, 1; other infectious and contagious diseases, 75.

• DENMARK—*Copenhagen*.—For the two weeks ended February 8, 437 cases of influenza were officially reported, with 5 deaths from that disease.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of December, 1889. Population, 27,752. Total number of deaths, 87, including malignant fever 2 and yaws 2.

DEMERARA—*Georgetown*.—Week ended February 1. The usual diseases prevail. None of a contagious character. Colds, catarrhs, sore throat, etc., are more than usually prevalent.

BAHAMAS—*Nassau, N. P.*—Week ended February 15, 1880. Population, 12,000. A few cases of influenza in mild form. Weather hot and sultry, with showers.

#### *Grippe among cats.*

[Translated for this Bureau from the *Journal d'Hygiene*, Paris, February 13, 1890.]

At the last meeting of the Academy of Medicine as a proof of the contagiousness of grippe, M. Ollivier cited the following case: "A lady was attacked with grippe with copious expectoration and extreme weakness. She was made to suck meat to repair her strength. A morsel she had sucked was given to a cat. Three days later the cat was attacked with grippe, coughed, grew thin, and finally died of the typical lesions."

M. Ollivier recalled that fifteen years ago he laid before the Biological Society an account of an epidemic of grippe among cats. Facts were cited, among them the following:

"A cat affected with grippe was taken in by a family. It ate in common with the household cats; two days later it died; the five other cats were attacked with grippe; four died."

At the autopsies of these animals M. Ollivier verified bronchitis with broncho-pneumonia nuclei.

#### *Small-pox in the Azores.*

The United States consul at Fayal writes, under date of January 30, 1890:

I have the honor to report the appearance of small-pox at the Island of San Miguel. As yet it is of no great consequence, but will doubtless soon spread, having begun in the city of Ponta Delgado, where there have already been some deaths.

*An epidemic fever in Turkey.*

The United States consul at Sivas, Turkey, writes as follows, under date of January 18, 1890 :

I have to report, for the information of the Surgeon-General, the prevalence in Samsoun (port), Amasia, and this city of a fever in epidemic form. In Amasia about two-thirds of the population are affected, and in Samsoun about one-third. Here there are many cases, but the proportion is smaller. Of four hundred troops forming the garrison, about one hundred are ill. The disease is in general like miasmatic intermittent fever. It commences with pains in the articulation, limbs, and head, followed by a febrile condition accompanied by chills and nausea. In its severe form, the fever usually lasts three or four days, followed by three weeks or more of extreme weakness. The disease has prevailed at Amasia for about three weeks and in this city one week. Many deaths are reported, but, from what little information there is obtainable, it is doubtful whether they are due to this disease.

*Mesopotamia—Conflicting reports concerning cholera.*

[From the dispatch of the United States consul at Beirut, Syria, January 23, 1890.]

In continuation of my previous reports upon "Cholera in Mesopotamia" (Nos. 304, 305, and 313), I now have the honor to inform the Department that the health office communicated the following further intelligence :

"Cholera having died out in Mesopotamia, and the sanitary condition of the country being reported good for the last month, quarantine against Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf is abolished, as well for arrivals by sea or by land or river. Persian arrivals by land, sea, or river routes are subject to five days' observation."

JANUARY 27, 1890.—Unofficial information from Constantinople, of a later date, states that "the *Neo Logos* learns that cholera is extending in Mesopotamia. There have been 3,000 deaths at Bussorah, the British consul and his two children being among the number."

*Origin of cholera in Mesopotamia.*

[Translated for this Bureau from *La Rivista Internazionale d'Igiene*, Naples, Italy.]

With regard to the importation of cholera into Mesopotamia, the following information is submitted :

A Mohometan sect, the Chiti, have the custom of burying bodies in the holy city of Islam (Mecca), situated in Mesopotamia. Some bodies were sent from Bombay for sepulture in this city. They were disembarked at Bassorah and sent by land along the route to the holy city, which traverses the district of Montiffik. It was precisely in this district that cholera first manifested itself.

It is therefore reasonable to suppose that cholera was imported by bodies coming, more or less well confined, from Bombay, by the clothes in which the dead were wrapped, or by the relatives and friends who accompanied the bodies.

## MORTALITY TABLE—FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
London.....	Feb. 8.....	5,758,500	2,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	32	17
Paris.....	Feb. 8.....	2,260,945	1,067	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	45	18	19
Glasgow.....	Feb. 8.....	545,678	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	.....
Warsaw.....	Feb. 1.....	445,770	206	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	3	10	.....
Warsaw.....	Feb. 8.....	445,770	212	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3	13	.....
Calcutta.....	Jan. 4.....	433,219	206	25	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Rome.....	Nov. 30.....	409,692	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	5	.....
Rome.....	Dec. 7.....	409,692	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	6	.....
Copenhagen.....	Feb. 1.....	307,000	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	9	.....
Copenhagen.....	Feb. 8.....	307,000	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....
Palermo.....	Feb. 8.....	250,000	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Bristol.....	Feb. 8.....	232,248	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Bristol.....	Feb. 15.....	232,248	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 8.....	203,486	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 15.....	203,486	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	Feb. 8.....	180,239	137	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Trieste.....	Feb. 1.....	158,054	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 8.....	125,510	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 15.....	125,510	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....
Pernambuco.....	Jan. 28.....	120,000	74	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Havre.....	Feb. 1.....	112,074	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havre.....	Feb. 8.....	112,074	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catania.....	Feb. 3.....	109,000	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Catania.....	Feb. 10.....	109,000	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Barmen.....	Feb. 8.....	109,000	47	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Mayence.....	Feb. 1.....	65,802	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....
Mayence.....	Feb. 8.....	65,802	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Cadiz.....	Feb. 8.....	57,157	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 6.....	23,800	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 13.....	23,800	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 20.....	23,800	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	Feb. 2.....	23,681	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	Feb. 9.....	23,681	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Kingston, Can.....	Feb. 21.....	18,284	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sagua la Grande.....	Feb. 15.....	15,605	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Guayra.....	Feb. 8.....	7,428	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Guayra.....	Feb. 15.....	7,428	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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ERRATUM.—In Abstract No. 9, page 89, the item, "CALIFORNIA—City and county," should read, CALIFORNIA—San Francisco—City and county.